



AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

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PIB 4



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION



MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Te Manatū Tauhokohoko

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The nature of radio spectrum management is such that the information in this document is subject to change without notice. The Crown does not accept any liability for damage or loss arising from reliance on any information in this document. The nearest Field Office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce, should be consulted for further information.

INTRODUCTION

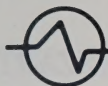
This booklet sets out the general conditions and available bands for operators participating in the Amateur Radio Service.

It is intended as a guide only.



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1 THE AMATEUR SERVICE — A BRIEF HISTORY

In January 1923 the first New Zealand Radio Telegraph Regulations came into force. In those Regulations, provision was made for amateur, experimental and broadcasting stations.

Then, the amateur station was defined as “a radio station licensed for the reception, or for the reception and transmission, of radiocommunications other than public correspondence, and erected solely for personal interest or for experimental purposes”.

General grade operators (Grade I in those days) were authorised to use up to 50 watts in the band 150 — 180 metres. There was provision for Grade II stations, with the suitably qualified operator permitted up to 5 watts on 140 metres. The licence fees were £2 and £1 respectively.

In December 1927 the International Radio Telegraph Convention, in Washington, introduced the first international regulatory reference and defined an amateur as “a duly authorised person interested in radio-electric practice with a purely personal aim and without pecuniary interest”.

The Washington Convention also created the first international frequency bands for various radio services. Amateurs shared the 160 metre and 80 metre bands with the fixed and mobile services while the amateurs operated on the 40, 20, 10 and 5 metre bands on an exclusive basis.

With the advent of World War II all amateur radio licences were revoked, with amateur equipment being surrendered to the Post Office. Large quantities of the equipment was bought by the Government and used for the war effort.

Since the end of World War II spectrum allocations to the amateur service have been increased, as has the number of active amateur operators. There is said to be more than two million licensed operators world-wide.

The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters (NZART) is a non-profit making association of Amateur Radio operators that has branches in most larger cities and towns. It was formed in Auckland on 16 August 1926 and admitted to the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) in 1929. Its objectives include encouraging recruits into the Amateur Service, providing guidance and instruction in radio technique and operation, and making known to the general community the merits of Amateur Radio.

There may be little change in definitions since 1923, but amateur operators have been at the forefront of technology in the development of equipment, and techniques.



2 DEFINITIONS

Amateur Radio Apparatus: Apparatus used in the amateur service.

Amateur Service: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Authorised Officer: A person delegated to act for the Secretary of Commerce.

Club Licence: An amateur service radio apparatus licence held by a school, college, institute or similar group of persons.

Interference: Any emission which degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service.

Licensee: The holder of a valid amateur radio apparatus licence.

Mean Power: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

NZART: New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Inc.

Peak Envelope Power: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

Qualified Operator: A person holding a certificate of proficiency issued in accordance with the provisions of the Radiocommunications Act 1989.

Radio Apparatus: Any apparatus intended for the purpose of effecting radiocommunication, whether by transmission or reception or both (Radiocommunications Act 1989).

Repeater: Apparatus used in the amateur service for the automatic simultaneous reception and transmission of signals.

Secretary: Secretary of Commerce.

Third Party Traffic: The handling of communications on behalf of a third person not being a qualified amateur operator.



3 REGULATORY INFORMATION

The Radiocommunications Act 1989 and the Radio Regulations 1987 provide for licensing the installation, operation and use of amateur radio apparatus. The administration of the Amateur Radio Service is the responsibility of the Communications Division of the Ministry of Commerce.

Penalties in the Act for breaches of regulations provide for a maximum fine of \$30,000 for individuals and \$200,000 for corporate bodies.

The regulations require that a radio apparatus licence, issued by the Secretary of Commerce, must be obtained to install and operate amateur radio apparatus.

An amateur licence will only be issued to a person holding an appropriate amateur operator's certificate.

The licensee must observe all terms, conditions and restrictions which apply to the operation of amateur radio apparatus.

From time to time licensees may be required to comply with any directions given by an authorised officer relating to the use of their radio apparatus. It is strongly recommended that all licensees know and understand the regulations.

The licence fee is set at a level which ensures that the costs involved in administering the Amateur Radio Service are recovered and is consistent with the fees charged for other licence categories. The costs involved with the administration of the Amateur Radio Service include maintenance of the National Frequency Register where all new frequency requests are related to existing services and technically evaluated to prevent harmful interference, and co-ordination with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in regard to amateur frequencies used internationally.



4 GENERAL

There are three grades of Amateur Operator Certificate: General, Limited and Novice.

The privileges of these grades are as follows:

General: operation on all New Zealand amateur bands

Limited: operation on New Zealand amateur bands above 30 MHz only

Novice: 3.525 — 3.625 MHz, 21.10 — 21.20 MHz, 28.10 — 28.60 MHz, 144 — 148 MHz

The Radio Regulations 1987 require that a licence be issued on application and payment of the prescribed fee as shown in the Third Schedule. It is revalidated annually on payment of the prescribed renewal fee for which an account is sent. Applications for licences to operate amateur radio apparatus should be made to the nearest field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce, accompanied by evidence of the qualification held, either in the form of an examination result or a formal certificate.

Change of Address, Dismantling, etc.

The nearest field office of the Communication Division, Ministry of Commerce must be promptly advised of the change, to ensure the accuracy of records and the issue of a new licence.

Sale of Apparatus

Where amateur apparatus is to be sold it is in the best interests of amateurs to ensure that it is purchased only by persons with suitable amateur qualifications.



5 CALLSIGNS

When an amateur licence is issued, a callsign, unique to the licensee, will be allocated by the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce. The callsign consists of a location prefix followed by either two or three alphabetical letters, i.e., ZL1AA, ZL1AAA etc. The ZL5-ZL9 callsign series cover outlying territories.

Callsigns are selected from the following prefixes:

District Codes

Series:

General Grade:

ZL1-ZL4

AA-DZ

FA-WZ

AAA-DZZ

FAA-MZZ

OAA-PZZ

RAA-SZZ

YAA-ZZZ

Limited Grade:

ZL1-ZL4

TAA-WZZ

Novice Grade:

ZL1-ZL4

NAA-NZZ

A callsign allocated to an amateur whose apparatus is subsequently dismantled will not be re-allocated for a period of one year. The exceptions to this one year allocation restriction are:

- 1 Where the Ministry of Commerce has agreed to the allocation of a deceased amateur operators callsign to a family member (provided that they hold a suitable amateur qualification) or to a club with which the deceased amateur had close ties.
- 2 Where a callsign is exchanged between licensed amateurs, with their written agreement, and approved by the Ministry.

A charge is payable for a change of callsign, other than as a result of change of grade, and is in addition to the normal licence fee applicable to amateur radio apparatus.



6 ***THIRD PARTY***

No licensee of amateur radio apparatus shall use, or permit to be used, any such apparatus for the transmission of **international** communications on behalf of persons not being authorised amateur radio operators unless such communications are specifically authorised by the countries concerned.

- 1 The passing of brief messages of a personal nature on behalf of non-licensed people or organisations within **New Zealand** is permitted, provided no tolls, fees or other consideration are received or collected by the licensee of the amateur apparatus.
- 2 The licensee of amateur radio apparatus may permit persons other than qualified amateur operators to use the apparatus to pass brief personal messages under the direct supervision of the licensee. Under no circumstances may persons other than the authorised amateur operators engage in calling or signing-off procedures, or manipulate the controls of apparatus.



7 FOREIGN AMATEURS

Overseas amateurs visiting New Zealand may be permitted to operate amateur apparatus provided that they are the holders of either a current amateur licence and/or an amateur operator's certificate, equivalent to a New Zealand Limited or General qualification. Frequencies that may be used will depend on the qualifications held by the applicant.

Visits less than four weeks

For visiting amateurs whose stay is less than four weeks, no application is required and no licence fees are payable. Operation is, however, limited to VHF and UHF bands above 144 MHz and verification of the licence/certificate may be required.

However, for visitors wishing to operate on New Zealand amateur frequencies below 144 MHz or intending to operate for a period of more than four weeks, there are two options available; either the issue of an authorisation for operation on the basis of a reciprocal agreement, for which no fee is payable, or application for a New Zealand licence on the basis of the applicant's amateur qualification, in which case a licence fee applies.

CEPT

New Zealand recently concluded an agreement with the European Community to be included in their CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) radio amateur licensing system. This system is regulated by Recommendation TR 61-01, and the licence holder is required to observe the provisions of the ITU Radio regulations, this recommendation and the regulations in force of the country visited.

Reciprocal agreements

New Zealand has reciprocal agreements with several countries where there is mutual recognition of amateur examination criteria and licences. An authorisation will be issued upon presentation of the applicants **current amateur licence** and the required application form. Application and licence fees may be paid at any field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce.

Countries that New Zealand currently has reciprocal agreements with are:

Country	Licence Type(s)	NZ Equivalent
United States of America	Extra Class	General
	Advanced Class	General
	General Class	General
	Technician Class	Limited
European Community Countries	CEPT Class 1	General
	CEPT Class 2	Limited



8 RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN QUALIFICATIONS

New Zealand recognises the **amateur qualifications** of several countries. Based on these qualifications, an equivalent New Zealand amateur licence will be issued on payment of the annual licence fee. These countries are:

Country	Certificate	NZ Equivalent
Malaysia	Malaysian Licence	General
Australia	Unrestricted (A Grade) Restricted Novice	General Limited Novice
Canada)	Information is not available on equivalent qualifications for these countries whose amateur qualifications are also recognised. Any inquiries should be directed to the nearest field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce.
Botswana)	
Cook Islands)	
India)	
Republic of Ireland)	
Papua New Guinea)	
Niue)	
Zimbabwe)	
Tonga)	

Callsigns

Callsigns to be used by visiting amateurs will consist of their home callsign followed by the ZL prefix e.g., VK1AA/ZL.



9 EXAMINATION INFORMATION

The examination for an Amateur Operators Certificate is set within the provisions of the Radiocommunications Act (1989) and Radio Regulations (1987).

The elements of the examination, and the standard required for a pass are:

Grade	Section A	Section B	Section C (words per minute)
General	50%	50%	12
Limited	50%	50%	—
Novice	30%	50%	6

Section A comprises a multiple choice examination in the principles of electricity, radiotelegraphy, and radiotelephony, and in the adjustment and operation of radio apparatus used in a typical amateur installation.

Section B comprises a multiple choice examination in relation to the Radio Regulations, operating procedures, service codes and abbreviations as are applicable to the amateur service.

The time allowed for the written portion of the examination is three hours, irrespective of whether one section or two sections are being taken.

Section C is a morse operating test, both sending and receiving. Each element will last for three minutes, and will contain both letters and figures. A figure is equivalent to two letters, and a word is equivalent to five letters.

The sending test is to be by hand, and the receiving test is to be written.

Syllabus

Section A:

Electrical Principles:

Sources of EMF. Physical and electrical properties of resistors, capacitors and inductors. Electrical properties of resistors, capacitors and inductors both individually and in combination when connected to a source of alternating or direct voltage and the effect of varying the frequency of the alternating voltage on these properties. The relationship between peak, RMS and mean value of a waveform. The use of Ohm's Law to relate voltage to current flowing through an impedance and the determination of power dissipated in that impedance. The electrical properties of resonant circuits both coupled and individual. Schematic diagram symbols.

Thermionic valves and semi-conductor devices:

General construction, operation and electrical characteristics of valves and semi-conductor devices. Biasing methods. Basic circuit configurations and variations involving input impedance, output impedance and gain. Amplifier classification. Positive feedback and oscillator types. Frequency synthesis. Gates and diode switching. Power rectification, smoothing and voltage regulation. Distortion, harmonics, negative feedback, push-pull operation.

Receivers:

Principles of operation and factors influencing the performance of receivers intended to receive the permitted modes of emission on any frequency available to the amateur operator.

Propagation:

The means of propagating radio waves of any frequency available to the amateur operator. Factors which influence propagation conditions.

Antennas:

Characteristics of common types of antenna both directional and non-directional. Transmission lines. Standing wave patterns and standing wave ratios. Coupling of transmitters to transmission lines and transmission lines to antennas.

Transmitters:

Methods of generating and increasing the level of radio frequency energy using any of the permitted modes of emission on any frequency available to the amateur. Technical characteristics of the various types of emission available to the amateur operator. Transmitter adjustments. Microphones.

Interference:

Frequency stability. Means of preventing or reducing to acceptable levels unwanted emissions. Means of eliminating or reducing interference to nearby electronic equipment.

Measurements:

Measuring instruments. Measurements of frequency, power, alternating and direct voltage and current, resistance, standing waves. Use of the oscilloscope.

Safety:

Safety precautions and resuscitation practices.

Section B:

Radio Regulations 1987.

Commonly used 'Q' codes.

Service abbreviations (NZART callbook).

Operating procedures as outlined in publications from RSGB, ARRL, NZART which are in common use in the Amateur Service.

Note: Information contained in the syllabus may change from time to time. For confirmation on the current syllabus please contact your nearest field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce.

Applications for Examination:

Examinations for sections A and B of the Amateur Operators Certificate are conducted by the NZART Examinations Division, and anyone intending to sit should contact the NZART at the following address:

The Examination Co-ordinator
NZART Examination Division
PO Box 40 525
UPPER HUTT 6400 Telephone (04) 5282 170

Tests for Section C are conducted by field offices of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce. These test are held during the mornings of the first Wednesday of every month. Where a pass is gained in a morse test the candidate will receive an Examination Result Notification indicating clearly the level at which the candidate has qualified.

Partial passes will not be granted for Section C only. That is, a pass obtained in Section C cannot subsist without a supporting pass in either Section A or Section B.



10 NZART LOCAL BRANCHES

NZART has a network of local branches throughout New Zealand.

Information on these branches can be obtained from:

General Secretary
NZART
PO Box 40 525
UPPER HUTT 6400 Telephone (04) 5282 170



11 ISSUING OF CERTIFICATES

Formal Amateur Operators Certificates will not be issued automatically to those persons who obtain a full pass in any of the three grades. A certificate will only be issued by a field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce when requested by the successful applicant and on payment of the appropriate fee.

Note: An Examination Result Notification which carries a statement that a full pass has been obtained in any of the three grades will be sufficient evidence to allow the issue of an amateur radio apparatus licence.



12 THE Q-CODE

The 'Q' code is often used by operators as a form of abbreviation. 'Q' code signals can be used in the form of a question or response and often use suffixes to convey additional information.

Example:

QRT? (Shall I stop sending?).

QRT (Stop sending).

Some commonly used 'Q' signals are:

QRK What is the intelligibility of my signals?

The intelligibility of your signals is
(1. Bad; 2. Poor; 3. Fair; 4. Good; 5. Excellent)

QRM Is my transmission being interfered with?

Your transmission is being interfered with
(1. Nil; 2. Slightly; 3. Moderately; 4. Severely;
5. Extremely).

- QRU Have you anything for me?
I have nothing for you.
- QRX When will you call me again?
I will call you again at hours (on kHz).
- QRZ Who is calling me?
You are being called by (on kHz).
- QSA What is the strength of my signals (or those of)?
The strength of your signals (or those of) is
(1. Scarcely perceptible; 2. Weak; 3. Fairly good;
4. Good; 5. Very good).
- QSL Can you acknowledge receipt?
I am acknowledging receipt.
- QSM Shall I repeat the last message I sent you, or some
previous message?
Repeat the last message which you sent me (or
message(s) number(s))
- QST General call preceding a message addressed to all
amateurs.
- QSW Will you send on this frequency (or on kHz)?
I am going to send on this frequency (or on kHz)
- QSY Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?
Change to transmission on another frequency (or
on kHz).
- QTH What is your location?
My location is



13 *THE RST CODE*

RST stands for Readability, Strength and Tone. Tone is only used for morse code. Amateur users may find reporting signals beneficial.

Readability

- R1 — Unreadable
- R2 — Barely Readable
- R3 — Readable with difficulty
- R4 — Readable with almost no difficulty
- R5 — Perfectly clear readable signals

Strength

- S1 — Faint
- S2 — Very weak
- S3 — Weak
- S4 — Fair
- S5 — Fair to good
- S6 — Good
- S7 — Moderately strong
- S8 — Strong
- S9 — Extremely strong

Tone

- 1 — Harsh, broad hiss, no perceptible tone.
- 2 — Harsh, broad hiss, just perceptible tone.
- 3 — Harsh, broad non-sinusoidal tone.
- 4 — Harsh, broad tone, badly hum-modulated.
- 5 — Poor sinewave, badly hum-modulated.
- 6 — Good sinewave, pronounced hum-modulation.
- 7 — Good sinewave, definite hum-modulation.
- 8 — Excellent sinewave, just perceptible hum-modulation.
- 9 — Perfect sinewave.



14 **PHONETIC ALPHABET**

When it is necessary to spell out callsigns, service abbreviations and words, the following letter spelling table should be used:

Letter/Word Number		Spoken as*
A	Alpha	<u>AL</u> FAH
B	Bravo	<u>BRAH</u> VOH
C	Charlie	<u>CHAR</u> LEE or <u>SHAR</u> LEE
D	Delta	<u>DELL</u> TAH
E	Echo	<u>ECK</u> OH
F	Foxtrot	<u>FOKS</u> TROT
G	Golf	GOLF
H	Hotel	HOH <u>TELL</u>
I	India	IN DEE AH
J	Juliett	<u>JEW</u> LEE <u>ETT</u>
K	Kilo	<u>KEY</u> LOH
L	Lima	<u>LEE</u> MAH
M	Mike	MIKE
N	November	NO <u>VEM</u> BER
O	Oscar	<u>OSS</u> CAH
P	Papa	PAH <u>PAH</u>
Q	Quebec	KEH <u>BECK</u>
R	Romeo	<u>ROW</u> ME OH
S	Sierra	SEE <u>AIR</u> RAH
T	Tango	<u>TANG</u> GO
U	Uniform	<u>YOU</u> NEE FORM or <u>OO</u> NEE FORM
V	Victor	<u>VIK</u> TAH
W	Whiskey	<u>WISS</u> KEY
X	Xray	<u>ECKS</u> RAY
Y	Yankee	<u>YANG</u> KEY
Z	Zulu	<u>ZOO</u> LOO

* The syllables to be emphasized are underlined.

Letter/Word Number	Spoken as*
0 Nadazero	NAH-DAH-ZAY-ROH
1 Unaone	OO-NAH-WUN
2 Bissotwo	BEES-SOH-TOO
3 Terrathree	TAY-RAH-TREE
4 Kartefour	KAR-TAY-FOWER
5 Pantafive	PAN-TAH-FIVE
6 Soxisix	SOK-SEE-SIX
7 Setteseven	SAY-TAY-SEVEN
8 Oktoeight	OK-TOH-AIT
9 Novenine	NO-VOY-NINER

* Each syllable should be equally emphasised.



15 AMATEUR FREQUENCY ALLOCATION CHART

Band	Notes	Grade
1800 to 1950 kHz	3 and 6)General
3.50 to 3.90 MHz	1 and 3)
3.525 to 3.625 MHz	1 and 3	Novice
7.00 to 7.10 MHz	1 and 2)
7.10 to 7.30 MHz	3 and 9)
10.10 to 10.15 MHz	1, 3, and 9)General
14.00 to 14.35 MHz	1 and 2)
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	1)
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	1 and 2)
21.10 to 21.20 MHz	1 and 2	Novice
24.890 to 24.990 MHz	1 and 2	General
27.12 MHz	4 and 7	All Grades
28.00 to 29.70 MHz	2	General
28.10 to 28.60 MHz	2	Novice
50.00 to 50.15 MHz	3 and 8)Limited and
51.00 to 53.00 MHz	3)General
144.0 to 146.0 MHz	1 and 2	All Grades

146.0 to 148.0 MHz	3	All Grades
430 to 449.75 MHz	2, 3 and 9)
614 to 622 MHz	3 and 9)
922 to 927 MHz	3,4,5,10 and 11)
1.24 to 1.30 GHz	2, 3 and 9)
2.396 to 2.45 GHz	2, 3, 4 and 9)
3.30 to 3.50 GHz	2, 3 and 9)
5.65 to 5.85 GHz	2, 3, 4 and 9)
10.0 to 10.5 GHz	2, 3 and 9)Limited
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	2 and 4)and
24.05 to 24.25 GHz	3, 4 and 9)General
47.0 to 47.2 GHz	2)
75.5 to 76.0 GHz	2)
76.0 to 81 GHz	2 and 3)
119.98 to 120.02 GHz	3 and 9)
142 to 144 GHz	2)
144 to 149 GHz	2, 3 and 9)
241 to 248 GHz	2, 3 and 9)
248 to 250 GHz	2)
275 to 400 GHz	3 and 5)

Notes:

1. These bands are available for use by all Amateur operators at times of natural disaster in connection with international relief operations, subject to the approval of the Secretary.
2. The bands 7.0 to 7.1 MHz; 14.0 to 14.25 MHz; 21.00 to 21.45 MHz; 24.890 to 24.990 MHz; 28.0 to 29.7 MHz; 144 to 146 MHz; 435 to 438 MHz; 1260 to 1270 MHz (earth-to-space direction only); 2.4 to 2.45 GHz; 3.40 to 3.41 GHz; 5.65 to 5.67 GHz (earth-to-space direction only); 5.83 to 5.85 GHz (space-to-earth direction only); 10.45 to 10.5 GHz; 24.0 to 24.05 GHz; 47.0 to 47.2 GHz; 75.5 to 81 GHz; 142 to 149 GHz, and 241 to 250 GHz may also be used for amateur satellite communications.
3. These bands are or may be allocated for use by other services. Amateur licensees may not use them in a manner which interferes with such other services.

4. The frequencies 27.12 MHz (\pm 163 kHz), 925 MHz (\pm 4 MHz), 2.40-2.45 GHz, 5.8 GHz (\pm 75 MHz); and 24.125 GHz (\pm 125 MHz) are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. Amateurs operating on allocations within these limits must accept interference from ISM equipment.
5. Allocated for use by amateur licensees on a temporary basis until further notice.
6. Until further notice the spot frequencies 1800 kHz (\pm 3 kHz) and 1860 kHz (\pm 3 kHz) may not be used. The band 1850 kHz - 1950 kHz may not be used in a manner which interferes with navigation uses of those frequencies.
7. Telecontrol and telemetry operation only. Power output is not to exceed 5 watts mean power.
8. The band 50 to 50.15 MHz is allocated for temporary use. Operation is only permitted outside television programme hours.
9. These bands are allocated for use by other primary services, and Amateur usage is on a secondary service basis. Users of a secondary service cannot claim protection from harmful interference from users of a primary or permitted service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date.
10. Services particularly sensitive to other RF energy sources operate in adjacent frequency bands. Amateur licencees will be required to immediately cease transmission in the event of complaints of amateur interference to these services.
11. Power output is not to exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.

Power

The maximum transmitter output power shall not exceed the following:

1. For a Novice licence, 10 watts mean power, except where the power output varies with the modulation in which case the radio frequency output shall not exceed 30 watts peak envelope power.
2. For a General or Limited licence, the transmitter output shall not exceed 120 watts mean power, except where the power output varies with the modulation, in which case the transmitter output shall not exceed 400 watts peak envelope power.

Power measurements are to be taken at the output terminals of the final amplifying stage, including any separately connected amplifier, supplying the power to the aerial.

Any amateur apparatus that is capable of exceeding the permissible power levels is recommended to have fitted a power measuring device which will indicate, visibly or audibly, when these levels are exceeded.



16 COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION FIELD OFFICES

District/ Head Office	Delivery Address	Postal Address	Telephone No.	Fax
HEAD OFFICE WELLINGTON	Ministry of Commerce Bldg 33 Bowen Street WELLINGTON	PO Box 2847	0-4-472 0030	0-4-473 2489
WHANGAREI	105 Lower Cameron Street WHANGAREI	PO Box 449	0-9-438 8491	0-9-438 8663
AUCKLAND	Altos House Cnr Newton Rd & Abbey St Newton AUCKLAND	PO Box 68 217 NEWTON	0-9-378 8537	0-9-378 8344
HAMILTON	512 Grey Street HAMILTON	PO Box 982	0-7-834 2958	0-7-834 2961
ROTORUA	Govt Life Building 9 Haupapa Street ROTORUA	PO Box 847	0-7-346 0370	0-7-346 0372
TAURANGA	Departmental Bldg McLean Street TAURANGA	PO Box 846	0-7-577 9229	0-7-577 6750
NAPIER	First Floor Manchester Unity Bldg Cnr Kennedy Road & Nuffield Avenue Marewa NAPIER	PO Box 4162 Marewa	0-6-843 5829	0-6-843 5827
NEW PLYMOUTH	Cnr Liardet & Pendarves Streets NEW PLYMOUTH	PO Box 217	0-6-758 8139	0-6-758 8137

District/ Head Office	Delivery Address	Postal Address	Telephone No.	Fax
PALMERSTON NORTH	1st Floor 328-330 Broadway Ave PALMERSTON NORTH	PO Box 5063	0-6-356 6710	0-6-356 9110
WELLINGTON	70 Bloomfield Tce LOWER HUTT	PO Box 31433	0-4-566 5537	0-4-566 5853
NELSON	1st Floor Farm Products 42 Halifax Street NELSON	PO Box 997	0-3-548 2446	0-3-546 9293
CHRISTCHURCH	St Elmo Courts 47 Hereford Street CHRISTCHURCH	PO Box 1800	0-3-365 4401	0-3-365 4156
DUNEDIN	12 Hanover Street DUNEDIN	PO Box 5647 MORAY PLACE	0-3-477 1125	0-3-474 0450
INVERCARGILL	Post Office Building 13 Esk Street INVERCARGILL	PO Box 247	0-3-214 4952	0-3-218 4582



The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Incorporated
Examination Division

**Application to sit
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS
CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

Applications to sit the Amateur Radio Examination close on:
1st February for the March examination,
1st August for the September examination.

Information about radio examinations and certificates may be obtained from the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce, NZART Headquarters, or any Branch of the Association.

To: The Examination Co-ordinator

I hereby apply to sit the Amateur Radio Examination for:

Section A: Radio Theory

☐
☐

(Please tick the section(s) you are sitting)

Section B: Radio Regulations

At the Examination Centre: _____ on: ____ / ____ / ____
(See list of Centres overleaf) (Date)

FULL NAME _____
(LAST NAME) (Please print) (All first names in full)

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NO: Home: _____ Bus: _____ P.O. Box No: _____

Date of birth: ____ / ____ / ____ Place of birth: _____

Height: _____ m. Colour of eyes: _____ Colour of hair: _____ Complexion: _____

These details are required by the Ministry of Commerce for Certificate purposes

State your CALLSIGN, PASS OR PARTIAL PASS NUMBER (if applicable) _____

I certify that the information given herein is true and correct in every particular.

Signature: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

FEES: Payment must accompany this application.

The current examination fees are available from any NZART Branch Secretary or field office of the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce.
Requests for a receipt must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

**Send this application
with your payment to:**

THE EXAMINATION CO-ORDINATOR
N.Z.A.R.T. EXAMINATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 40 525
UPPER HUTT

Phone: 04 528 2170

AMOUNT SENT: \$ _____

EXAMINATION INFORMATION

The Examination Division of NZART is authorised to conduct Amateur Radio Examinations under Section 26 of the *Radio Regulations 1987*.

Examinations are held on the first Saturday of March and September.

The Amateur Radio Examination is in three parts:

Section: Radio Theory.

Section B: Radio Regulations.

Section C: Morse Code.

To obtain a pass in **Section A**, the candidate must answer correctly 40 of the 80 multiple choice questions for a General or Limited Grade pass, or 25 of the 80 for a Novice Grade.

Section B: consists of 30 Multiple choice questions and 15 correctly answered questions are required to obtain a pass for all licence grades.

Section C: Morse code testing is conducted by the Communications Division, Ministry of Commerce, after a pass in the theory exam has been recorded.

EXAMINATION CENTRES

Subject to sufficient candidates, examination centres can be established at the following places:

Auckland	Greymouth	New Plymouth	Papakura	Tokoroa
Alexandra	Greytown	North Shore	Patea	Upper Hutt
Ashburton	Hamilton	Oamaru	Pukekohe	Waihi
Blenheim	Howick	Opotiki	Rangiora	Wanganui
Christchurch	Invercargill	Opunake	Rotorua	Wellington
Dunedin	Kaitaia	Orewa	Tauranga	Westport
Gisborne	Nelson	Palmerston North	Timaru	Whakatane

Examination centres may be established elsewhere, including the "larger" metropolitan areas. You will be requested to attend a centre near your postal address given on the application form.

EXEMPTIONS AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Exemptions for higher qualifications may be granted by the Ministry of Commerce.

Any requests for special examination consideration for physical disability or religious grounds should accompany this application.

ADMISSION SLIPS AND TIMETABLE

An examination *Admission Slip* will give details of the date, time, and location of your *Examination Centre*. Enclosed with the slip will be "*Instructions to Candidates*". Admission Slips are posted approximately two weeks prior to the examination.

Note: If you have not received your Examination Admission Slip by the Tuesday before the examination, please advise the Examination Co-ordinator.

Address for Correspondence: **THE EXAMINATION CO-ORDINATOR
NZART EXAMINATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 40 525
UPPER HUTT 6400**

Phone: 04 528 2170

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